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OF
ARCHITECTS

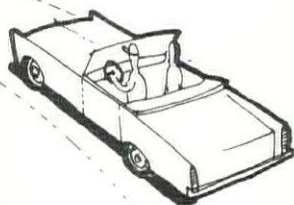
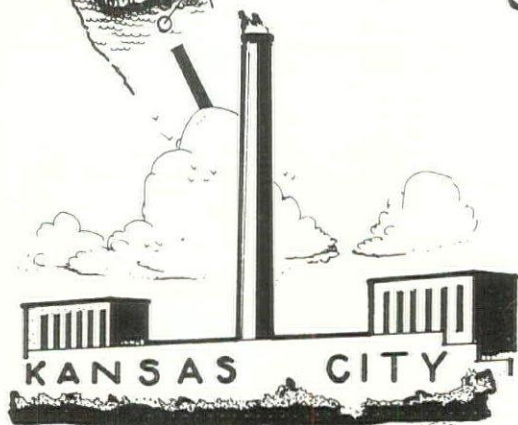
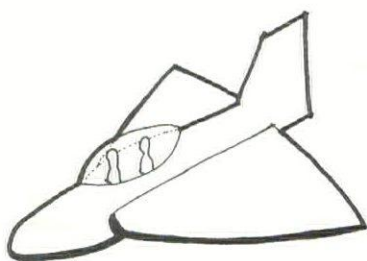
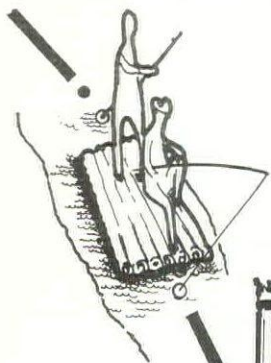
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MISSOURI ARCHITECT

JANUARY 1963

COME ANY WAY YOU LIKE — BUT COME!



APRIL 27

ARCHITECTS' DAY

MUEHLEBACH

HOTEL

THE MISSOURI ARCHITECT

VOLUME 11

JANUARY 1963

NUMBER 1

Published quarterly as the official journal of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects, 210 Monroe Street, Jefferson City, Missouri
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ROLAND W. BOCKHORST, Editor
WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS 30, MO.

Missouri Association of Registered Architects

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER



PRESIDENT BREY AND FRIEND

TO ALL MEMBERS:

The Officers and Directors of the Missouri Association of Registered Architects wish all the members of the Association the best of everything for the coming year.

Since the last issue of the "Missouri Architect", the Officers and Directors with their

(cont'd. on next page)

committees, have been busy with plans for the activities of the coming year. The Legislative Committee headed by Chairman Edward Thias is working on three bills to be introduced to the Legislature early in 1963.

Prof. Roland Bockhorst and I visited with Governor Dalton in October and pledged support of M.A.R.A. in whatever capacity we could be of assistance. The Governor was most appreciative of the help offered by the Association.

I attended the meeting of the "Missouri Inter-Professional Council" and can report that relations between the various Engineering & Professional Associations namely M.S.P.E., M.A.C.E., M.A.R.L.S. and M.A.L.A. are harmonious and on a high plane of cooperation to work out problems of mutual interest to all concerned.

Executive Director Paul Doll has informed me that our membership for paying 1963 dues has reached an all time high for December, that number being 460.

Our Association has given approval and backing to the Missouri Governor's committee for removing architectural barriers for the handicapped.

"Architects Day" for 1963 will be held April 27 in Kansas City. An interesting and informative program is on the agenda. So mark your calendar now and plan to attend and have a good time with your fellow architects.

Sincerely,

David M. Brey

Missouri Concrete Conference

March 21 - 22, 1963

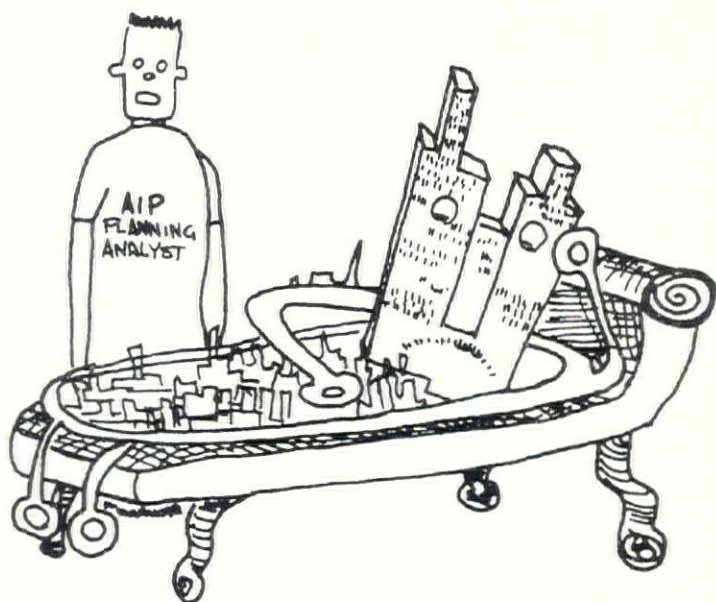
Rolla, Missouri

The annual Missouri Concrete Conference will be held March 21-22 at the Civil Engineering Building, Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Missouri.

Featured will be discussions on new developments and precast concrete construction and several outstanding structures.

The conference is open to architects.

LAST YEAR AT CRANBROOK



YOUR MACROFORM, MICROFORM & C.B.D. ARE
IN DIRE NEED OF EXISTENTIALIST NEOFUNCTIONAL
MEGASTRUCTURES IN A LOCATION WHERE AN
HEROIC ACT STIMULATED BY PUBLIC EFFORT
WILL REVITALIZE YOUR VERY SOUL

W.H. Brown
Cranbrook '62

This is a cartoon protest against the Cranbrook controversy by a teacher-participant William H. Brown of California Polytechnic Institute. The physical city was presented at Cranbrook as an animated ganglion of wants lying down on the designers couch for prescriptions of new forms of behavior. Mr. Brown, an architect, just couldn't see it that way.

Saarinen's Cranbrook was as lush as the resort in the Marienbad Movie when I arrived there with fifty other teachers for the AIA-ACSA Teacher Seminar last June. The second day in those summer gardens of Michigan the noises and distractions of the city faded, my sensibilities quickened. It was then I began to detect fanatical behavior by the program framers. They were bent on indoctrinating us, despite the innocent seminar title "The Architect and the City".

What was their doctrine? One echelon of modern architecture designs a building to express its structure, how it is held off the ground. The buildings of another echelon, the Brutalists, seem to explode out of their site, trying to express their participation in the structure of the city.

The doctrine waiting for us at Cranbrook went beyond an architecture of brutalism to an urbanism of brutalism. Its disciples believed that each part of the city, each building, wall and street should express the social job it is doing. The parts can do this by embodying their public assignments. Residential areas should be house, the entire collection, habitat. The standard citizen will see a unity and order from each building looking like "what it is", and not like an historical style, a client or architect's whim, universal space, or "what it isn't". Disciples of this doctrine, which I named NFD (Neo functional Determinism) feel they are freeing society and freeing buildings this way, because they find society struggling to express itself in this way, buildings and streets themselves half alive and wanting to be that way. Louis Kahn goes the farthest in attributing life to the physical city.

The zeal of followers of NFD, then, is based on their own presumed importance in history--they alone know fully where society and its architecture want to go, and they alone can remove obstacles to its ultimate inevitability.

Each big idea has its own origins, ascendance, form, perhaps then expanding horizontally, or diffusing or splitting. NFD was gathering into a sort of hard, swarming, compulsive, reproducing, interlocked machine, capable of grinding up people and cities (speaking very metaphorically) when I tried to melt it down in a protest speech given at the end of the two week seminar. The important parts of that speech are printed below:

THE PROTEST SPEECH (CRANBROOK JUNE 1962)

By inductive methods I have isolated, I believe, the doctrine held by the program framers of this seminar. I do not know whether they are aware of the internal order of their own doctrine, and do not know whether their intention was to (1) indoctrinate us or (2) give us what they believed to be the important raw material on "The Architect and the City", in order that we could make up our own minds. Without evidence, and in charity, I will assert that they did not consciously intend to indoctrinate us.

This speech is not a political speech and deals in logic and structure rather than humor, loyalties, or emotion. I am trying to be scientific and accurate. I do not want this speech in the record, lest it be interpreted as constructive criticism. Its main ideas will be published elsewhere, in due time.

The speech has two main parts:

(1) A statement of the program framers doctrine, as I induce it. Sources were the (AIA-ACSA) Memorandum dated May 23, 1962, describing the workshops; the substance of the talks we heard, and background reading, especially the writing of David Crane, Fumihiko Maki, and Kevin Lynch, and the team X group of CIAM. These latter sources do not agree with one another, and no one of them has the full doctrine we were presented with. These sources support various parts of the May 23, 1962, Memorandum which is, in my opinion, internally consistent. This is called, A Fair Statement of Neo-functional Determinism.

(II) I will then read statements of my own that tend to show the omissions and limitations of the program framers' doctrine. These are:

- A. My definition of group form.
- B. A discussion to distinguish non-material ideas from matter, to attempt to show that physical matter can never embody a mental concept, such as group function. To attempt to embody an idea distorts matter and abuses the mental concept.

A FAIR STATEMENT OF NEOFUNCTIONAL DETERMINISM.

N.b.: These are not the beliefs of the speaker. They are a summary of another position.

Human Needs and Values

The planner or architect must affect the values of society in order to achieve fine buildings and cities. The critical values, ideals, and needs of society are those that affect human behavior in such a way that human behavior affects the form of the city. He, the planner, must get such an overview of society that he can see what is pushing it, where it is going. Having found such an overview, he must link it conceptually to the trends in city form. This will enable the planner to change the trends in city form to make them go where the society is going. City form ought to be the counterform of mass behavior. This is what we mean when we say that our aim is to achieve fine buildings and cities. We shall make them the counterform of mass human behavior.

To repeat, planners should study all human needs and values only to get the overview to see where society is going. This is where city form should go: where society is going. After determining this, study only those crucial areas of life that affect form, in order that you can sway these.

(2) Societal Determinants

Examine next those societal determinants of the micro and macro form. A change in these determinants change form. Such new forms are evolving. The planner should hurry along those that ought to be evolving.

(3) Technological Determinants

There are technological determinants of city form. The University should develop principles for influencing form by technology, and not succumb to the continued growth of industrial technology. That is, planners should use technology to make a form that is the counterform of society.

(4) Environmental Determinants

Weather, natural ecology are not very important anymore. Instead, social, political and economic factors are key determinants of city form. Regionalism, for example, is a purely romantic concept which does not fit a society where everything can be overcome, everything is available and most things must be standardized.

(5) Time and Change

The sequence of growth and cyclic change will become planned objectives. When this is accomplished, time and change or the birth, growth, and decay of cities will be a dominant criterion of form.

But constant change of urban forms would upset perceptual and functional order if it destroyed certain constant symbolic representations of time, place, and social, religious, or political belief. These constant forms must be kept, while many of the others are in flux, in process. Most of these are other elements, it must be remembered, are to be formed by where society is pushing, where it is going.

(6) Controls and Decision Processes

Not chaos but the unity of a common objective must guide a given time in history. The planner must guide his student into a responsible attitude towards controls and decision processes that will insure unity and continuity in urban form.

Movement

The patterns and disciplines of circulation as mass behavior in our cities creates a form which expresses itself upon other elements of the city. Streets are not lineal places but they are activities, dynamic form. The transportation system can express also the structure of the total city.

Group form

(AIA-ACSA Memorandum) A building or arrangement of buildings expresses the concept of activities that goes on within it. New group forms are emerging, and others can be seen in the plans of visionaries. Future group forms must be growth forms. (Maki) Through seeing accurately we can locate the specific formal results of forces in the city. But when man sees only the results of mechanical and economic processes controlling the form of his place he feels estranged and outside. The designer must make form that is humanly significant.

The question of inevitability does not arise in most cases of contemporary group form. There, combinations of linkage and elements can do no better than to express the process from which their growth in combination has come.

— SUMMARY —

The planner must give expression to the evolving social patterns of his time. It is not a society governed by nature in the sense of weather, organic ecology, but by social, economic and political factors. It is a society in which everything can be overcome, everything is available, and most things must be standardized.

Key City form forces are the behavior of people in groups, people in motion doing standard things in obedience to social, economic, and political factors.

The individual is not important except

- (1) as a member of a group or
- (2) when he is in motion.

His perception of the city is important insofar as he should be able to tell quickly how a group of people function in a place or building, or in a movement system. Although change and process in form will be going on about the individual constantly, in scale, sequence, and continuity, certain symbols of time, place, and social, religious or political belief will be

retained as constants, to help establish or strengthen a functional order. The planner is in favor of that political system which will insure in the form of the city a certain unity and continuity.

There will be such a unity and continuity when forms follow group behavior, mass movement, a visual order based on function which is changing constantly as the society evolves but retains for reference some constant symbols of political belief.

(This ends the restatement of the program framers' position, as that position is induced by the speaker. All of the following material is the opinion of the speaker.)

IIA. MY(WEISMANTEL'S) DEFINITION OF GROUP FORM

Group Form:

Ideas to which designers are asked to hammer the physical thing they (the designers) are shaping. As if any discreet but ineffable, multi-meaning, drenched-in-reality, infinity-echoing, multi-purpose, weighable, buyable ownable, hideable, stylable, but ultimately indescribable and inviolate hunk of matter could ever be anything but ineffable, multi-meaning, drenched-in-reality, etc. To attempt to embody an idea is to do it disservice to the idea, to fail in the embodiment because it is impossible to physically embody an idea, and it is to distort the physical thing itself, which can never be an idea but will remain discreet but ineffable, multi-meaning, drenched-in-reality, etc., but ultimately indescribable and inviolate.

II. IDEAS VS. PHYSICAL MATTER

On the proper use of an idea

There is an important difference between those things we call ideas and those things we call matter. Ideas exist only in the minds of men, or secondarily in message form in books, slides, plans, etc. The idea of Gothic is different from Lincoln Cathedral which is a distinct pile of rock or all Gothic churches taken together, which are piles of rock. These churches can communicate the idea of Gothic to those properly tuned in, but they can never become the idea of Gothic, because the idea exists only in immaterial form, held precariously in the minds of those who know the idea of Gothic.

This distinction is not critical in the case of Gothic, except perhaps to request one to hesitate before criticizing a physical thing because of its style. When one says, "I do not like that house because it is early American", he has not said enough about the house to justify his dislike. For it is really beyond his stylistic description, that house. It is shelter, love-nest, machine, the subject of a mortgage, a real estate fixture, an address, etc.

It is not so easy to distinguish idea from matter in the case of Neo-functional doctrine. They say functionalism is not a style, but the essential form of the physical thing.

Let us examine that assertion in regard to one's mother. She is certainly an expression of motherhood: She is round, fertile, organic, etc. Her form expresses motherhood.

But does it? Suppose she drops on you out of the sky from 10,000 feet? Is her form essentially that of a mother then? I submit it - I won't even say "she", for sex is not important now - it is a bomb.

Examine now a future parking garage in Boston, one that expresses the act of parking. Has it now become essentially an expression of the parking function, more than the Gothic church is essentially Gothic? Is neofunctionalism a style, or have we finally got to the essence of design? I submit that it is not a parking garage but an invader to one who preferred some "outworn form" that it replaced. It is essentially the old salt mine to someone working inside. It may be essentially a shadow to someone walking by. To a driver used to conventional, non-expressive parking garages, it may be a confusing, terrifying blur. Like the mother dropping from space, it could be essentially a bomb if it fell down.

WINTER EPILOGUE

The speech was not given nor reproduced to "blast" anyone. The NFD people were intent on freeing the city, and I was intent on freeing them from their own obsessive doctrine. Six months later in my designs and lectures I return to the ideas of Crane, Maki, Lynch, team X because they are some of the most useful around. But I return to them and use them with a free mind, as design ideas are best used, not as inevitables or compulsives. In designing I will use their ideas along with those of Daniel Burnham, my wife, Edward Stone, Baron Haussmann, Lovett, de Carlo, clients, administrative reviewers, etc., knowing the thing I design, if built, will live its own existence beyond ideas. It will remain discreet but ineffable, multi-meaning, drenched-in-reality, infinity-echoing, multi-purpose, weighable, buyable, ownable, hideable, stylable but ultimately indescribable.

William Weismantel
Assistant Professor of Architecture
Washington University
St. Louis, Missouri

THE JOURNAL OF THE A.I.A. NOV. 1962 CONTAINS THE 1962 A.I.A.-A.C.S.A. SEMINAR PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE CRANBROOK ACADEMY OF ART. THE ABOVE IS A CRITIQUE OF THAT SEMINAR. M.A.R.A. CONTRIBUTES \$100. ANNUALLY TO THE SUPPORT OF THIS PROGRAM.
EDITOR

A G R E E M E N T
BETWEEN ARCHITECT AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
STANDARD SHORT FORM

ARCHITECT

ENGINEER

ADDRESS.....

ADDRESS.....

PROJECT:

The undersigned engineer agrees to furnish Professional Engineering Services as described herewith:.....

for a fee of.....

Fee shall be payable as work progresses and in accordance with the following schedule:

On completion of preliminary drawings.....

On completion of working drawings.....(additional)

On completion of all work contracted for.....(additional)

An additional fee of \$.....per hour, plus expenses, shall be payable for all field trips requested by the architect in excess of.....trips.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF AGREEMENT

A. RELATIONSHIP OF ENGINEER TO ARCHITECT

The relationship of Engineer to Architect shall be that of engineering consultant under independent contract.

B. ENGINEER'S SERVICES

Engineer's professional services shall include: 1) Consultation with the Architect to discuss scope and nature of the project; 2) Preparation of preliminary studies; 3) Evaluation of all investigations necessary to establish safe values; 4) Calculating of design; 5) Preparation of detailed working drawings and coordination with

JANUARY, 1963

all architectural and professional engineering work; 6) Submitting adequately dimensioned and detailed plans and controls for specifications relating to engineering requirements; 7) Checking of shop drawings and details; 8) Periodic project visits (at engineer's discretion in general advisory capacity--not complete supervised inspection).

C. EXTRA SERVICES AND ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION

If, after Engineer's design and working drawings are substantially complete, a major abnormal and fundamental change to preliminary studies or working drawings or specifications shall become necessary thru no fault of the Engineer, he shall proceed with the required extra services upon written authorization of Architect and shall be additionally compensated therefor by payment to him of a sum _____

D. SURVEYS, BORINGS, AND TESTS

Architect agrees to furnish Engineer with survey data of existing site conditions. Architect shall endeavor to have the data as complete as possible, but it is the responsibility of Engineer to inform Architect of any information which may be lacking. Boring or test pits; structural or other tests of materials, equipment, or workmanship, whether made at job or elsewhere, shall be furnished as may be required without cost to Engineer.

E. PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION

Engineer will furnish _____ prints for use of Architect, Owner, and other Engineers. Architect shall reimburse Engineer for all other printing and handling of final drawings for bid and construction use.

F. OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS

Original engineering tracings and documents are and shall remain the property of the Engineer unless otherwise agreed upon.

G. TERMINATION

In the event the prime contract is terminated prior to fulfillment, this agreement shall automatically terminate, and for all completed stages of this contract the Engineer shall be paid the sum stipulated herein not already paid, plus actual costs of his services, including overhead, rendered for any partially completed stages to the date of termination.

H. ARBITRATION

Any controversy or claim arising out of this agreement, or breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration in accordance with the rules of the American Arbitration Association, except, however, in such arbitration there shall be three arbitrators as follows: 1. A Registered Architect; 2. A Registered Engineer; 3. A third party selected by the other two.

Accepted (ARCHITECT)

Accepted (ENGINEER)

TITLE

TITLE

Dated at, _____ this, _____ day of _____

19, _____

ADOPTED BY . MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
MISSOURI SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

M.A.R.A. MEMBERSHIP

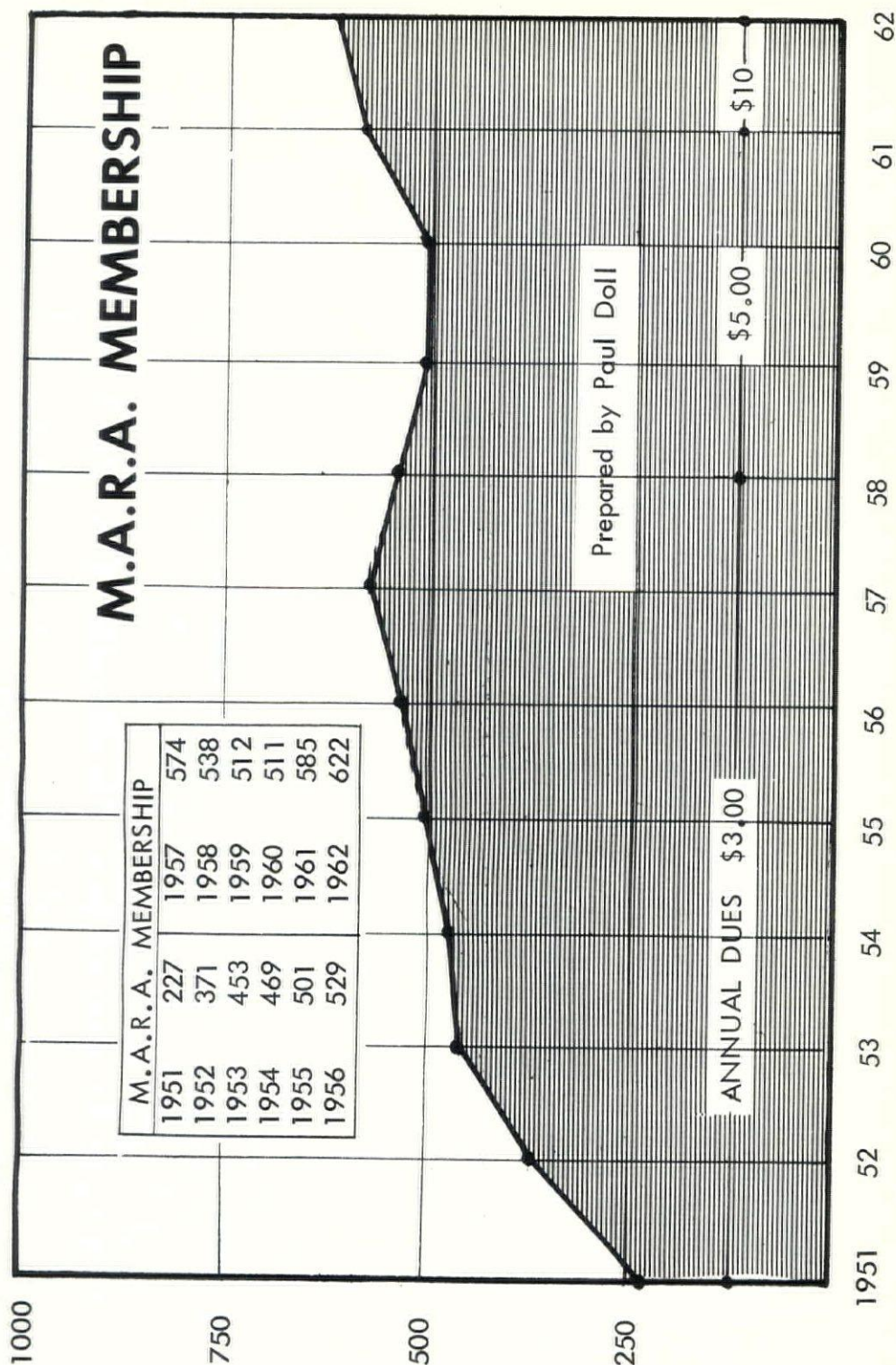
M.A.R.A. MEMBERSHIP		
1951	227	1957 574
1952	371	1958 538
1953	453	1959 512
1954	469	1960 511
1955	501	1961 585
1956	529	1962 622

Prepared by Paul Doll

ANNUAL DUES \$3.00

\$5.00

\$10



ARCHITECTS ORDERED REGISTERED
BY THE
STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS
AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
NOVEMBER 12, 1962

NAME	FILE NO.	ADDRESS
Allen, Clark L.	A-1686	760 Robinwood Dr., Florissant, Mo.
Breitweiser, Alvah P.	A-1796	608 California, E. Alton, Ill.
Buchanan, Eugene	A-1802	8104 New Jersey, Kansas City, Kan.
Cantor, Marshall S.	A-1703	7318 Milan, St. Louis 30, Mo.
Eggen, John A., Jr.	A-1799	4600 W. 79th St., Prairie Village, Kan.
Erwin, S. Randolph, Sr.	A-1669	1712 S. Oak Grove, Springfield, Mo.
Gordon, Ezra	A-1817-R	64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Gornet, Kenneth E.	A-1767	809 Atalanta, St. Louis 19, Mo.
Gyllenberg, Richard E.	A-1815	7814 Canterbury, Prairie Village, Kan.
Henderson, Wm. E.	A-1762	5433 Arlington Ave., St. Louis 20, Mo.
Herman, Richard C.	A-1800	14 Bel Air Dr., Sikeston, Mo.
Herschman, Raymond C.	A-1308	Terminal Whse. Bldg., S. St. Joseph, Mo.
Hohmann, George H., Jr.	A-1717	8926 Cardinal Terr., St. Louis 17, Mo.
Luer, Jack Richard	A-1766	719 Fieldcrest Ct., St. Louis 26, Mo.
Patterson, Richard I.	A-1667	202 N. Sergeant Ave., Joplin, Mo.
Peckham, Wm. D., Jr.	A-1779	502 Crest Ct., Kirkwood 22, Mo.
Piland, V. Mathis, Jr.	A-1807	P. O. Box 881, Bartlesville, Okla.
Reiss, Daniel J. H.	A-1675	2215 Yale Ave., E. Seattle 2, Wash.
Scheder, Frederick W.	A-1700	2203 Concordia Dr., Columbia, Mo.
Schneider, Frank P.	A-1812-R	9763 W. Pico Blvd., Los Angeles 35, Cal.
Scott, Campbell A., Jr.	A-1709	21 S. Maple Ave., St. Louis 19, Mo.
Shull, Charles L.	A-1619	9011 E. 72nd St. Terr., Raytown 33, Mo.
Siedschlag, Arnold C.	A-1808	c/o Richard Cummings, Architect 600 N. Union Blvd., St. Louis 8, Mo.
Storm, Cedric L.	A-1332	706 E. 42nd Terr. N., Kansas City 16, Mo.
Suche, Warren V.	A-1701	5236 Robert Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo.
Treibergs, Uldis	A-1803	9445 Minnetonka Blvd., Minne., 26, Minn.
Wilkin, Rodger A.	A-1801	7718 Canterbury Rd., Prairie Village, Kan.
Wisner, William A.	A-1792	4618 Campbell, Kansas City 10, Mo.
TOTAL...		28

ENROLLED AS ARCHITECTS-IN-TRAINING

Reed, Roger V.	AIT-389-E	1319½ Washington, Springfield, Mo.
Pruett, H. Shelby, Jr.	AIT-407-E	1119 Sanford Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.
Day, Carl E., Sr.	AIT-408-E	Box 461, RR1, Manchester Mo.
Smith, Lawrence H.	AIT-410-E	2009a Maury, St. Louis 10, Mo.
Cotton, William P., Jr.	AIT-413-E	4422 Westminster Pl., St. Louis 8, Mo.
Rose, Stuart W.	AIT-414-E	8686 Kingsbridge Dr., St. Louis 32, Mo.
Enderling, Wayne W.	AIT-415-E	3739 S. Spring, St. Louis 16, Mo.
Richardson, Gaylord E.	AIT-417-E	519 Rosedale, St. Louis 12, Mo.
Martin, Jerry L.	AIT-418-E	5536 Waterman, St. Louis 12, Mo.
Veron, Ital R.	AIT-419-E	1115' Sanford, St. Louis 10, Mo.
TOTAL...		10

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

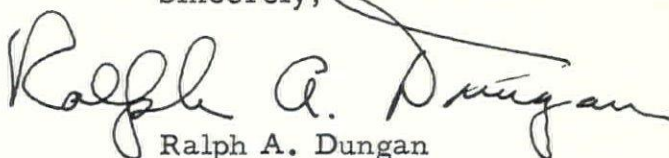
October 19, 1962

Dear Mr. Brey:

The President has asked me to thank you and those you represent for your letter. He appreciates your interest in writing him about H.R. 10.

As you may know, the President on October 10 approved this legislation.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Ralph A. Dungan". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the name.

Ralph A. Dungan
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. David M. Brey
President
Missouri Association of Registered Architects
210 Monroe Street
Jefferson City, Missouri

H.R. 10 PERMITS THE SELF EMPLOYED TO MAKE RETIREMENT FUND CONTRIBUTIONS OF UP TO \$2500 OR TEN PERCENT OF EARNED INCOME, WHICH EVER IS LESS. OF THE AMOUNT SO CONTRIBUTED, FIFTY PERCENT, UP TO A MAXIMUM OF \$1250, WOULD BE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.

EDITOR

MISSOURI INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL



OFFICERS OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ATTENDED THE MISSOURI INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL MEETING IN DECEMBER. SEATED FROM LEFT: F. E. WENGER, P. E., ST. LOUIS, CHAIRMAN, MSPE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE; JOHN SWEENEY, ST. LOUIS, CHAIRMAN, MISSOURI INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL. STANDING, FROM LEFT: DAVID BREY, KANSAS CITY, PRESIDENT, MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS; M. S. MADDEN, P.E., KANSAS CITY, CHAIRMAN, LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, MARLS; ED DABLER, P.E., ST. LOUIS, PRESIDENT, MACE. PHOTO - SPEIDEL.



TWENTY-ONE KEY ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS AND LAND SURVEYORS ATTENDED THE MISSOURI INTERPROFESSIONAL COUNCIL MEETING HELD DECEMBER 8 IN JEFFERSON CITY. EACH PERSON WAS AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS OF THE COUNCIL. LEGISLATION TO BE PROPOSED IN THE 1963 GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS DISCUSSED AND APPROVED BY ALL PRESENT. PHOTO - SPEIDEL.

1962 ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION



1962 ARCHITECTURAL EXAMINATION, JEFFERSON CITY, MO., UNDER SURVEILLANCE OF MRS. CLEMMIE WALL, SECRETARY MO. STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF REGISTERED ARCHITECTS

NOVEMBER 1, 1962

FINANCES:	1962 BUDGET	1962 BUDGET BALANCE
Administration	\$1,400	\$ 0
Legal Fees	800	115
Office Supplies	200	-69
Postage	200	-104
Printing	400	19
Stenographic	500	-63
Telephone	100	48
Miscellaneous	100	-9
Architects Day	500	24
Missouri Architect	900	555
Awards	300	100
Surplus to be invested	<u>400</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	\$5,800	\$616
Bank Balance:	\$4,104.23	
1963 Dues Paid	<u>3,340.00</u>	
1962 Income, Unexpended \$	764.23	

MEMBERS:

Membership Year:	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Paid:	281 (18 new)	337 (55 new)	334 (34 new)
Over 75:	<u>41</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>47</u>
Total	322	382	381
Date Billed	9/27/60	9/25/61	10/2/62

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Responsibilities of architect, material supplier and contractor will be the theme of a 1-day seminar to be held at Washington University on Saturday, February 23, 1963. The program will begin at 9:00 a.m.

Various types of problems will be presented to the group by R. C. Blankenship, quality concrete engineer for the Portland Cement Association. Other speakers include Jack Rausch, associate of Schwartz-Van Hoefen architects, who will speak on "Specification Writing and Administration"; John Nix, structural engineer, will speak on "Problems of the Structural Engineer"; J. J. Shideler, manager, Products and Applications Development Section of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago, will speak on "Factors that Affect Concrete Quality, Special Emphasis on Aggregate"; Mel Johnson, manager, Pittsburgh Testing Laboratories, will speak on "Using Your Inspecting and Testing Agency to Better Advantage"; Stanton Walker, past director of National Ready-Mixed Concrete Association, will speak on "Inter-Responsibilities of The Architect, Material Supplier, Contractors and Owner".

The seminar will close with a general discussion panel of the various problems involved.

All architects, are encouraged to attend.

For details and reservations call or write to J. K. Lahr or A. W. Brust, Washington University, St. Louis 30, Mo. Fee \$10.00, including luncheon.

RECIPROCAL AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED

The University of Missouri and the Universities of Arkansas and Nebraska have announced an agreement to waive out-of-state fees for a limited number of students in certain educational programs not offered by the other University.

Under this agreement qualified Missouri residents may be admitted to the University of Arkansas or the University of Nebraska for work in Architecture. Missouri students accepted under this plan must meet all the entrance requirements of the neighboring University. All applicants are advised to write the appropriate University for their bulletin and other particulars.

The cost, including tuition, room, board, laundry, books and incidentals, will vary from \$460 to \$612 per semester depending upon the taste and spending habits of the individual.

SEASON'S GREETINGS

To all Members:

Well, here it is the holiday season: the time when I usually take time out to write a few lines

SEASON'S GREETINGS

Dear Pal:

Well, here it is the holiday season: the time when I usually take time out to write a few lines to my good friends, the time when I remember all the good things and indulge myself to the extent of getting a little sentimental.

It's a blustery evening, but here in my den it's cozy and comfortable. I'm sitting here before a nice open fire with my typewriter sort of half listening to the music and slowly sipping a nice very dry double martini. I only wish you were here, but since you are not here the least I can do is toast to your health and happiness... so time out pal, while I bend my elbow to you.

I just took time out to mix another martini and while I was out in the kitchen, I thought of all the time I would waste this evening if I went out to mix another drink every once in a while.... so I just made up a big pitcher of the stuff and brought it back with me so I'd have it right here beside me and wouldn't have to waste time making more of them. So now I'm all set and here goes. Besides martinis are a great drink. For some reason they never seem to effect me. Can drin them all day long... so here goes.

The graettest thin in tje whole workd id frieship. Adn Believe me pal are the gretets pal anybody ever had. Do you remember all the swele times we had togegher pal? The wonderful campin trips I'll never forget the tim you put the ded skhunk in my selppin bad. ha ha. Boy howwe laughuhed didn we. Never did get the stin kout of it. But it wass pretgy funnt anywah. I still laught abo8t it one in asbile. Nt as much as I usedc to. But what the Heck/ after all you still by bex ole pal. And if a guy can8t hav a lahgh on a good fren onc a whihe what toh heck.

Dam pitcher alwas impty so I just wunt outand me de anogher one and wiseh you weer here ole ple to hep me drikn these martone because they re simpl dadduouciouysl. Parn me while I lif why glas to you a good heshtl once mor becaus you are the bestw pal I got. Of cours why a pla would do a dirty thin liek putin a skounk innother pals slipin begg i8m dam ifiknow. That ws a loisy thin for anygood guhy to do an olly a firtsclass hele wouldoit. Wasn a dam bit funy. Stillstinks. And if you thinit8 funey you dirty lous and as faras im concernd yo can go p lumto helland stay theer you dirty lous. to hel wth yu.

Sincrcley

The Editor



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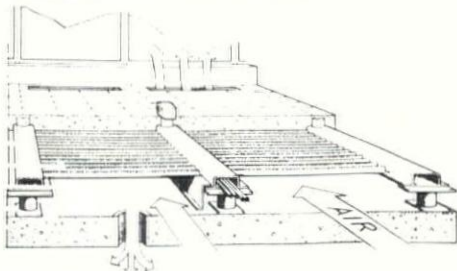
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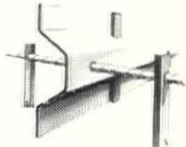
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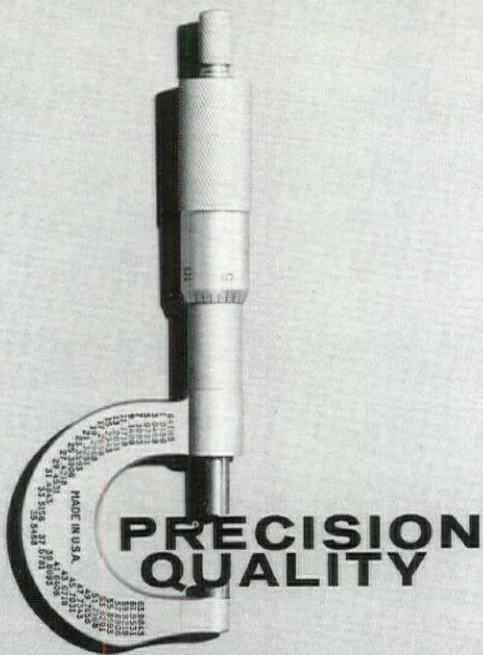
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REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

(Effective April 10, 1961)

1-2-61-a. Proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect; proof that any registered architect has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as an architect.

1-2-61-pe. Proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer; proof that any registered professional engineer has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of land surveying without registration as a land surveyor shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a professional engineer.

1-2-61-LS. Proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of professional engineering without registration as a professional engineer shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor; proof that any registered land surveyor has engaged, or is engaged, in the practice of architecture without registration as an architect shall be deemed such a violation of the registration law as to authorize revocation of his registration as a land surveyor.

2-2-61-LS. The words "civil engineering" as used in Section 344.040 of the land surveyors' registration law shall be construed to apply to any person holding a degree in a fully accredited course of engineering in any school or college of engineering approved by the Board as of satisfactory standing.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS

**BOX 184
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI**

**REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE STATE BOARD OF
REGISTRATION FOR ARCHITECTS AND PROFESSIONAL
ENGINEERS AUGUST 1959, EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 10, 1959**

10-8-59-a. Proof of experience of architectural graduates.

Every graduate from a fully accredited five-year course in architecture in a school or college of architecture approved by the Architectural Division as of satisfactory standing who shall apply for architectural registration on or after October 1, 1962, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 156 weeks within a period of not more than five consecutive years next following date of his graduation. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

11-8-59-a. Proof of experience on non-graduates.

Every non-graduate applying for architectural registration on or after the first day of October, 1963, shall submit with and as a part of his application a weekly record or log of his architectural experience covering a period of not less than 208 weeks within a period of not more than eight years prior to date of filing of such application. Every such record or log shall be witnessed by the signature of the applicant's employer or authorized representative, or by the signature of a registered architect having personal knowledge of such experience.

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR

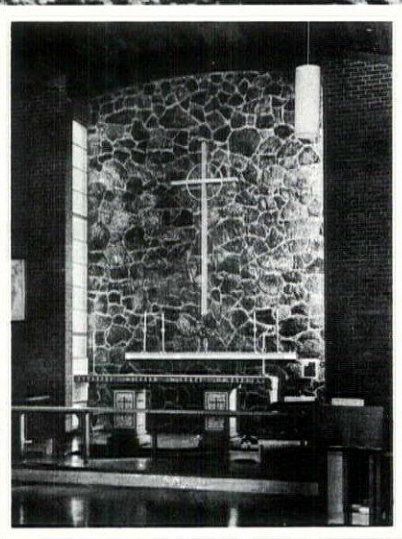
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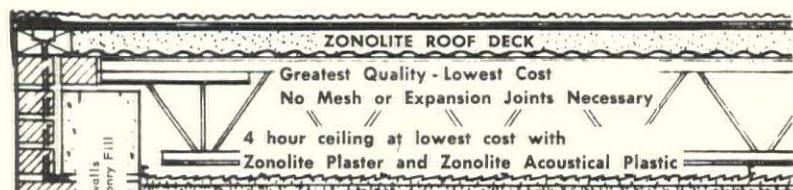
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